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First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

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TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1919

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) THREE CENTS Elsewhere

WEATHER Fair to-day, partly cloudy to-morrow. Gentle to moderate winds, mostly south. Full Report on Page 17

Germans Promise to Sign Unconditionally; "We Yield to Force," They Tell Clemenceau

De Valera, President of Ireland, Here

Joyous Greeting Given Head of "Republic" as He Drops Incognito at Hotel Entrance

Keeps Silent on Details of Trip

Gives Out Statement in Which He Pleads for the Support of America

Eamonn de Valera, who some thirty years ago was born on the lower West Side of New York and christened Edward, reappeared in his native city yesterday, an expatriate, but President of the Irish Republic.

A crowd of men and women was grouped around the Thirty-third Street entrance to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at half past 5. A few had American flags in their hands, but most of them waved the green, white and orange colors of the Irish Republic. Two mounted policemen pressed their horses this way and that in the group.

Then an automobile turned into Thirty-third Street from Fifth Avenue. A pale faced old man with long, snowy hair blowing in tangles stood up in the car. It was Justice John Goff, and the watchers knew that one of the other occupants of the car was the "President of Ireland."

"Up de Valera!" They Cry

"Up de Valera!" they shouted, and in response to this Irish "hurrah" up rose de Valera, a tall man with a face lean and lined with care. As the machine halted at the curb he stood bowing and smiling just a little.

Then he stepped to the pavement and was engulfed by the yelling crowd. One gray haired old woman rushed down the ragged edge of the lane of humanity and clasped the tall man about the neck and kissed him again and again until a policeman roughly broke her embrace. Two other policemen employed all their strength to protect the tall man from his hysterically cheering admirers.

Above all the din of shouts the shrill voice of a woman kept repeating:

"Up de Valera! Up de Valera!"

The steps of the entrance were crowded, too, and in the centre of these at the top a woman had placed herself as though she, too, would kiss the man when he mounted the steps. Then there was a rush of people from inside the hotel and the woman fell and was trampled on.

In the President's Suite

Four big men placed themselves about de Valera and guarded him from the swarm who pulled at his coat, his hands and even at his hair, until finally he was catapulted past an amazed Peacock Alley into an elevator and taken up to the suite reserved for the President of the United States and his family.

It had been arranged by Harry Board, the young Irishman who preceded de Valera to the United States, coming as a stoker in a freight ship, that his chief should reveal himself at 6 o'clock last night in the "state apartment" at the hotel, and about fifty reporters were there, many representing out-of-town papers, some of them correspondents of London newspapers.

But for every reporter there pushed into the room at least three frantic-to-be members of the Friends of Irish Freedom. Over the mantelpiece Father P. J. O'Donnell, of St. Francis de Sales Church, fixed an Irish flag, and then a little while later he added as American flag. Other priests and justices of the New York bench hurried into the room. Several East Indians, leaders of the revolutionary movement in India, crowded into the front of chairs.

Is Introduced to Reporters

And then Diarmuid Lynch, of the Friends of Irish Freedom, asked the reporters to step into an adjoining room, and presently Professor de Valera was smuggled in to them. Justice Daniel F. Cahalan introduced him, saying:

"Gentlemen: I have the honor to present to you Eamonn de Valera."

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If you can save money by investing while you save, see Mr. J. J. O'Donnell, 100 Broadway, 10th Floor, New York City.

Suggested Design for Monument To Be Erected in Wilhelmstrasse in Memory of the Last German Monarch



Wets Pin Hope On Wilson to Halt Dry Wave

Anti-Prohibition Leaders Say President Will Heed Labor's Demands and Will Not "See America Thirst"

Prohibition as a war-time measure will not go into effect on July 1, according to views expressed yesterday by anti-prohibition forces. They based their opinion on these contentions:

1. Neither the Federal, the state nor city governments have made any preparation to enforce the law.
2. Plans for bringing an injunction against the enforcement of the law are being prepared by the Society of Restaurateurs and other organizations. It is expected that the injunction, if obtained, will act as a stay in behalf of all liquor and beer sellers in this district.
3. President Wilson is expected by the wets to issue before next Monday midnight a proclamation setting aside war time prohibition on the ground that demobilization has so far advanced as to make a bone-dry country no longer essential. The wets contend that under the law the President has the authority to interpret the present stage of demobilization has been completed for all practical purposes. The anti-saloon people say the President cannot set aside war-time prohibition without a special act of Congress.

Meantime the status of the beer, wine and liquor market may be described as chaotic. It is estimated that there are in the country, in and out of bond, 70,000,000 gallons of whiskey, or enough to supply the country for about a year, and enough wine and beer, exclusive of 275 per cent beer, which is still being manufactured, to last through the summer.

The public is being urged by announcements of dealers that "only six days remain in which to stock up," and also by inducements of discounts from war prices ranging from 10 per cent up. While most of the clubs have solved the problem by selling their stock to members and providing lockers for storage purposes, the restaurants and cafes are in a quandary. Some of them say that on the advice of counsel they will continue to dispense beer and light wines.

Want Law Tested

Their position is upheld by J. J. Cavanagh, president of the Society of Restaurateurs, which expects to bring a suit to test the law.

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Son in Arms, Wife Shoots Dr. Tuggle

One Bullet in Breast, One in Head; He Will Die; She Is Arrested

With her three year old adopted son, Woodrow, held in her left arm, Mrs. Jennie B. Tuggle, of 523 West 149th Street, fired four shots from a .38 caliber revolver at her husband, Dr. Thomas B. Tuggle, as he lay in bed early this morning.

Two of the bullets went wild. The others struck the physician in the left side of the breast and the left side of the head. At St. Lawrence Hospital it is said that he will die.

Dr. Tuggle returned home late last night and immediately went to bed. Early this morning neighbors heard the report of the four shots and the physician's scream of "My God! What are you doing?"

The man staggered from his bedroom to the hall and managed to open the front door. Then he blew a police whistle, summoning Patrolmen Francis Rice and Edward Luby.

"My wife has gone crazy," Dr. Tuggle gasped as the policeman ran up. She has shot me three or four times. She has the baby in her arms. For God's sake get her!"

While the physician attempted to stop the blood that was flowing from his wounds, Luby telephoned for an ambulance and Rice ran into the house in search of Mrs. Tuggle. He found her with Woodrow still held close to her with one hand and the pistol in the other.

"What if I did shoot him?" the policeman says he answered in response to his questions, "I suppose you are going to murder me now."

After the physician had been placed in an ambulance the policeman took the woman and the baby she refused to release to the police station. Quicker there demonstrated that she was mentally deranged, and she was taken to Bellevue, after finally being induced to turn the child over to a friend.

40 Hurt When Brooklyn 'L' Trains Crash

Two Probably Will Die as Result of Collision Between Canarsie and Lexington Avenue Cars

Two persons were probably fatally injured and forty others cut or bruised in a rear-end collision on the Broadway, Brooklyn, "L" line, between Madison Street and Putnam Avenue, shortly before midnight last night.

A four-car steel train, bound from Times Square to Canarsie and filled with homeward-bound theatregoers, crashed into a stalled Jamaica train, consisting of two wooden cars. Lights were extinguished in both trains by the impact of the collision and men, women and children were thrown into a panic.

John Williams, 35 years old, of 1838 Stephens Street, Queens, motorman of the Canarsie train, was locked up at the Ralph Avenue police station charged with felonious assault.

The two most seriously injured are the motorman and a guard on the Jamaica train. They were rushed to Bushwick Hospital, where it is believed both will die. They are: William Kessler, 32 years old, of 120 Fountain Avenue, East New York; fracture of the skull.

Morton Stevens, of 938 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, five fractured ribs and internal hurts.

Kessler stopped his train to put out a fire on the centre track, which is used for express trains. He was just climbing back to his car platform when the crash came.

The sound of the collision and the shrieks of hysterical women imprisoned in the dark cars attracted a throng and some one turned in a fire alarm. When the apparatus reached the scene ladders were hoisted to the tracks and the firemen and Drs. Oransky, Weiss and Enselberg, who had hastened on foot from Bushwick Hospital, a block away, acceded to the rescue.

Trains carrying working crews were run down from East New York over the centre track and boards were placed across to the wrecked cars, enabling passengers to reach safety.

Twelve persons in all were taken to Bushwick Hospital, where they were treated for scalp wounds and body contusions and sent home. Some thirty others were assisted along the tracks to the Gates Avenue "L" platform and given medical attention there.

Williams was arrested by Detectives Farrington and Thornton after William Young, a patrolman attached to the 112th Precinct, Manhattan, who was a passenger on Williams' train, stated that a red lantern was distinctly visible on the rear of the stalled Jamaica train.

Plea for 48-Hour Respite Denied; Formal Signing Thursday or Friday

People Are Hungry, Cry Socialists

Surrender Is Justified by Plea That Morale of Laboring Class Has Been Broken by Hardships

New Bauer Cabinet Expected to Fall

Old Coalition Is Expected to Resume Control After Treaty Is Signed

WEIMAR, June 23 (By The Associated Press) (5:15 p. m.).—The National Assembly this afternoon voted to sign the peace terms unconditionally, the government having succeeded in overcoming the opposition of those who insisted on two conditions.

The Assembly met at noon, and Premier Bauer asked for confirmation of the Assembly's decision, as the Allied and associated powers had rejected Germany's reservations. The Assembly thereupon declared, notwithstanding the opposition vote of the German National party, the People's party and a section of the Centrists, that the government was still empowered to sign the treaty.

General Maercker, in command of the forces guarding Weimar, said to-day at a meeting of various parties that all the generals and staff officers of the army have threatened to retire if the government signs peace unconditionally, it being declared that such a step would be incompatible with the honor of the German officers' corps.

They say the impoverishment of the people had reached such a pass, and hunger was pressing so heavily on the families of the poor, that it was impossible to expect them longer to withstand the pressure of present distress or to confront worse conditions through a renewal of the blockade and an advance of the Allied armies.

The reorganization of the Cabinet is regarded as remarkably weak. Bauer, while a safe and moderate man, was the least conspicuous member of the old government. He is an East Prussian and gained entrance to politics here through years of service as secretary of a labor union.

Hermann Mueller, as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, also appears to be a weakling. He, too, got his training wholly in Socialist party affairs and has never figured in a public discussion of foreign affairs.

The general verdict is that the new ministry is a stop-gap government, merely constructed for the purpose of signing the treaty, and that it will give place to the old coalition at a comparatively early day.

As all the members of the German peace delegation have refused to sign the treaty, it is not intended to have them return to Paris to appoint a new delegation to go to Paris. The plan appears to be to instruct a subordinate official to affix his signature. No little satisfaction is expressed here that this disposal of the matter will spoil the projected spectacular scene in the Versailles palace, with the German delegates marching into the hall to give their signatures in the presence of the assembled representatives of the Allies.

A feeling of intense relief prevails in Weimar that the long nerve-racking uncertainty is at an end.

Greeks, Outnumbered, Retreat Before Turks

PARIS, June 23.—The situation in Asia Minor is serious, according to official advices received by Reuters, Ltd., Bureau here. These advices declared the Turkish forces outnumber the Greeks four to one and threaten to drive the Greeks entirely out of Asia Minor. The Greek forces are reported to be retreating before the Turks, who are supplied with good artillery and plenty of ammunition.

Wilson to Sail for Home Thursday; Plans Speedy Voyage on Transport

BREST, June 23.—The U. S. S. George Washington, which will carry President Wilson back to the United States, received orders to-day to be ready to sail Thursday morning. The work of loading the transport began this evening.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—President Wilson cabled Secretary Tumulty to-day that he expected to leave Brest on his homeward journey Wednesday or Thursday.

The President should make the return trip within a week and immediately after his arrival here he will personally present the peace treaty to the Senate for ratification. After he clears his desk of accumulated work, he will make a "swing around the circle," speaking in support of the treaty and the league of nations covenant.

PARIS, June 23.—The activities noted to-day at the Paris residence of President Wilson appeared to indicate that preparations were being made for the President's departure.

One company of the troops comprising the Guard of Honor at the "White House" will leave for Brest to-night and another company will leave to-morrow apparently in expectation that the President will leave Wednesday.

The U. S. S. George Washington, the President's ship, will take a direct route from Brest to the United States, under forced draft. Extra coal is being placed on the deck spaces.

One battleship and four destroyers will comprise the escort of the George Washington. In mid-sea, four destroyers from the Azores will relieve the original four.

The women in the Presidential party, in addition to Mrs. Wilson will include Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. John W. Davis, wife of the American Ambassador in London.

Russian Soviet Threatens U. S. With Reprisals

Demands Release of Martens on Pain of Retaliation Against Americans Who Are in That Country

LONDON, June 23.—The Russian Soviet government has demanded the release of L. C. A. K. Martens, the Bolshevik representative arrested in New York, a wireless message from Petrograd declares. Reprisals are threatened against Americans in Russia.

Apparently the Russian Soviet government has been misinformed regarding the status of L. C. A. K. Martens, its representative in New York, whose "release" it has demanded. Martens was not taken into custody when state troopers raided the Bolshevik mission's headquarters here early this month, but was served with a subpoena calling for his appearance as a witness before the Lusk state legislative committee investigating reported seditious activities in New York.

Under this subpoena Martens went to the City Hall here on the day after the raid and was questioned in secret by the committee regarding the alleged endeavors by the Soviet organization in New York to circulate propaganda intended to justify the Soviet form of government as established in Russia.

Shortly after the raid was conducted persons subpoenaed by Martens made threats of reprisal, declaring that the Soviet rulers in Russia would retaliate against Americans there.

Questioned yesterday about the London dispatch, Mr. Martens said that the report was probably "inaccurate," since he could not cable the news of the "raid" upon his office to the Soviet government at Moscow, but had to depend upon a courier service.

"It seems to me," he said, "to be a misconception of what happened or the dispatch is inaccurate. I don't see how the Moscow government could learn about it so soon. The report could not reach Russia in less than three weeks."

A. J. Sack, head of the Russian Information Bureau, said that as far as he knew the only Americans in Soviet Russia at the present time were Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross workers, Quakers doing relief work and a few representatives of big firms like the Standard Oil and Harvester companies. Whatever other Americans are there, he said, are probably Soviet sympathizers, and elected to stay of their own volition. There are a large number of Americans, however, he said, on the Siberian front outside the influence of the Bolsheviks.

Prince Lubomirsky Made Polish Minister to U. S.

Appointment of New Diplomat, Who Is Now in Paris, Is Confirmed

PARIS, June 23.—The appointment of Prince Casimir Lubomirsky as Polish Minister to the United States is confirmed. Prince Lubomirsky is now in Paris.

Note Asserts Allied Terms Are Unjust

"No Act of Violence Can Touch Honor of German People," Says Ministry, in Its Final Surrender

France Doubtful Of Teuton Honor

Ship Sinkings Cited to Show Allied Partnership Must Be Maintained

PARIS, June 23 By The Associated Press).—The German government at Weimar has formally communicated its willingness to sign the peace terms unconditionally, it was announced by the French Foreign Office this afternoon.

The signing of the peace treaty is not likely to take place before Thursday, possibly not until Friday. This announcement was made to-night by Premier Clemenceau and Secretary Dufaure.

The date for the signing of the peace treaty will depend on whether the German government accredits Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen to affix his signature to the compact or sends a new delegation to Versailles. According to information at American headquarters he will be selected.

The council of four this evening sent a note to the Germans asking for information on the subject. It will give a German delegation the necessary time to arrive in Versailles.

Germans Sink Kiel Fleet, Says Report

WEIMAR, June 23 (By the Associated Press).—The German warships which were not surrendered to the Allies, and which have been anchored off Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and other points, have been sunk by their crews, according to a report received here.

According to the reports, there were twelve German war vessels, besides destroyers, in German waters.

LONDON, June 23.—The German admiralty denies the report that the Germans had sunk their warships in German harbors.

German Officers Shot Own Crews

THURSO, Scotland, June 23 (By The Associated Press).—German sailors were shot by their own officers when they attempted to obey the commands of the British officers to return to their ships and about the sea-coasts. This statement was made by Lieutenant Nuttall, of the steamer Alouette, who reached here to-day from Scapa Flow, where the German ships were sunk.

"I pulled alongside a German de-

German Officers Shot Own Crews

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Germany Helpless Is Plea

"No act of violence can touch the honor of the German people. The German people, after frightful suffering in these last years, have no means of defending themselves by external action.

"Yielding to superior force, and without renouncing in the meantime its own view of the unheard-of injustice of the peace conditions, the government of the German republic declares that it is ready to accept and sign the peace conditions imposed."

"Please accept, Mr. President, assurances of my high consideration, 'VON HANIEL'."

Plea for Delay Refused

Early to-day the Germans requested an additional forty-eight hours within which to make known their decision relative to the signing